

# LOUISVILLE

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## Communications.

### Mineral Resources of Kentucky.

[CONTINUED.]

Nearly all operations carried on in the arts require the application of artificial heat, and hence the means of obtaining this becomes the very first consideration in every manufacture, and consequently of the highest importance to the external prosperity of the nation and the State. It is a well established fact that the political power and commercial importance of Great Britain is due to the great development of her manufactures, and that this is entirely dependent upon the abundant supply of those means of producing heat with which she is gifted above the other nations of Europe. The rapid strides which our own country has made and is still making, in every kind of material progress are mainly due to the same causes which enabled the northern country to attain her prosperous and commanding position.

The peculiar substance of plants is, under all circumstances, whether found upon or under the surface of the earth, peculiarly adapted to supply these means, from the ease with which it undergoes combustion, and from its extensive distribution.

Wood, so abundant in a new country like ours, is the principal source of heat throughout our broad land, should come in for a share of attention in connection with coal, but as the subject under consideration is more especially mineralogical one having for its objects the investigation of the products of mines and mining operations, wood can only be noticed on account of its relationship with mineral fuel and for the purpose of comparison.

Coal, however, the other great calorific, which has done so much for those countries whose forests have long ago been consumed, and which is to be the support of this country in her old age, is especially deserving of our attention and consideration.

The use of fossil fuel, which exerts so powerful an influence upon the history of modern times, is even in England, a result of the want of wood, and is by no means very ancient; formerly it was only known to the Chinese, and was not employed by the Caucasian race until a very recent period. Even in the latter half of the past century a prohibition was set upon the consumption of coal; because, by its means, "the air became infected with smoke." It has come under the observation of the writer that in Paris there still exists a great prejudice against the use of coal as fuel and of gas as an illuminator in the private dwellings of the oppulent, on account of some deleterious and unwholesome effect supposed to be produced by them, and even now, in our own Philadelphia, there are families who employ wood for fires and wax candles for lights.

As mentioned in a previous article, coal is found in three geological formations, but it is much more abundant in the carboniferous and secondary formations, and in more extensive deposits than in the tertiary.

A deposit of coal is always composed of a series of layers which are separated from each other by sandstone, clay or slate. The thickness of the layers increase with the depth and varies from a fraction of an inch to several feet; so that it is necessary, although the coal may appear at the surface, to work it at a considerable depth. The great number of the varieties of this mineral has given rise to distinctions which are based partly upon age, partly upon appearance, and partly upon quality. In all kinds of coal the structure of the wood from which they have been formed is entirely obliterated; partial impressions of single parts of the plants alone indicate their origin. They form a deep brown or quite black mass, sometimes dull, but generally possesses a fatty or vitreous lustre, often exhibiting a play of colors; they present a fine granular fracture, not at all fibrous, and are much heavier than wood, bulk for bulk; they occur more or less stratified, and are nearly always fissured at right angles to the plane of stratification. These fissures are often narrower, and only appear when the coal is broken up; but

not unfrequently they are visible and filled with such substances as iron pyrites, calcareous spar, galena, dolomite, heavy spar, gypsum, clay, &c.

The fracture of the shining kinds of coal is conchooidal; of the other kinds it is even. The specific gravity of bituminous coal is from 1.2 to 1.45; anthracite is denser. Coal fresh from the pit, when exposed to the air, loses its extraneous moisture without parting with all its water, retaining, according to its nature from 1 to 12 per cent.; artificially dried coal absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. A mechanical mixture of iron pyrites occurs in all kinds of coal, and is exceedingly objectionable for many of its applications. In some kinds it may be seen in distinct crystals, in others it is so finely disseminated as only to be discovered by chemical means.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[Reported for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette  
Mr. Bijur's Bill to Establish a Board  
of Immigration.

NOW BEFORE THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly  
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That the Governor and Secretary of State for the time being and citizens, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for the term of — years, shall constitute the Board of Immigration of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; vacancies arising to be filled by the Governor as in other cases.

§ 2. The Secretary of State shall receive an additional salary of — dollars a year for the duties to be performed by him under the provisions of this act, to be paid like other salaries, but the other members of the Board shall receive no compensation, except for actual traveling expenses in attending meetings of the Board, to be audited by the Secretary of State, and which shall in no case exceed — dollars a year, to any one member, and shall be paid out of the funds of the Board.

§ 3. The Governor shall also nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint a Special Agent of Immigration, who must have been recommended by a majority of the Board, and must be conversant with the German language and who is to hold his office for four years or during the pleasure of the Governor; who is to keep an office at the city of Louisville, to perform such duties concerning immigration as may be assigned to him by the Board, and who is for his services to receive a salary of — dollars a year, payable monthly.

§ 4. The Governor shall be ex-officio President and the Secretary of State the Secretary of the Board; a majority of the Board shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall make rules and by-laws for its Government, sit upon its own adjournments, and shall under the name and style of the "Kentucky Board of Immigration," have the ordinary attributes and powers of political corporations.

§ 5. The Board shall from its own members elect a Treasurer, who is to hold his position as such, during the pleasure of the Board, and who shall before entering upon his duties, give bond with good surety for the faithful performance thereof to said Board, and to its satisfaction in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars.

§ 6. The duties of the Board shall be: First, to induce useful classes of immigrants, whether from other States, or from foreign countries to settle in Kentucky; next, to aid those coming into the State in obtaining employment or the occupation of lands; and it shall for this purpose employ agents in American seaports, and in Europe, spread information as to the advantages of Kentucky to immigrants, as well through these agents as through pamphlets, circulars and other printed matter; it shall through the special agent at Louisville correspond with persons proposing to immigrate, or to employ immigrants; and shall through its Secretary lay a report of all its doings and of the Statistics of immigration into this State before the Legislature at each regular session, or whenever required by the resolution of either House thereof.

§ 7. The Board here created may solicit and receive contributions in money, and may grant to all persons giving no less than five dollars, including the contribution to the Kentucky Immigration Society, lately formed at Louisville, a Certificate of Honorary Membership for one year, and to those contributing no less than twenty dollars a Certificate of Honorary Life Membership in the Board, and a list of these Honorary Members shall be kept by the Special Agent.

§ 8. The sum of — dollars yearly, which is inclusive of the salaries above provided for, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board yearly, in twelve equal monthly installments, commencing on the — day of — 1866, from the treasury of the State out of any moneys therein not otherwise appropriated, to be under the control of the Board; but no part of this money, nor any voluntary contributions (unless made expressly for that purpose) shall be used for paying or advancing the traveling expenses of any immigrant in coming to this State.

Blacksmiths should always be upon a strike.

## Scientific Miscellany.

THE NEW BLASTING POWDER.—A comparative trial, extending over upwards of a month, has been made at the Roundwood Tunnel, near Dublin, for the purpose of ascertaining the practical value of Messrs. Schäffer & Budenberg's new blasting powder. With the new powder, the progress made with a driving in No. 1 heading, 6 feet x 5 feet, was 7 feet in 168 hours, while with the old powder it required 200 hours to drive 4 feet 6 inches. In No. 2 heading, dimensions as before, with the new powder 5 feet were driven in 168 hours, while with the old powder only 4 feet were driven in 200 hours. It will thus be seen, that 41 per cent. more work was done in 16 per cent. less time.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL CASTINGS.—Letters patent have been granted to Mr. Thomas Edward Vickers, of Sheffield, England, steel manufacturer, for "improvement in the manufacture of steel castings," which he thus describes: "My invention of improvements in the manufacture of steel castings relates more particularly to casting heavy masses of steel, such as wheel-tires, gun-blocks, crank-axes, and other masses.

The object of the invention is to prevent the formation of large crystals, which are objectionable in steel castings. To this end, when the metal has been poured into the mold, or while it is being poured in motion is imparted to the mold, so that the metal, being in a molten or liquid state, is kept in continual motion or agitation."

CONTRIVANCE FOR SAVING TIME.—Every one has remarked how difficult it is to pick up a coin from a flat surface, especially at a railway station, when the traveler is almost too late for a train, and seconds are valuable. Mr. Sydney Whiting has obviated the difficulty by an ingenious contrivance—the insertion into the counter, etc., of a plate having waved indentations, crossing one another at right angles. This very simple expedient causes the coin to tilt up at once, so as to be readily caught between the finger and thumb, and thus, in the aggregate, save a large amount of time, besides preventing an annoyance which is very great and of frequent occurrence. The savers used for handing change at hotels, etc., etc., can be corrugated in the same way, and for the same purpose."

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER-MINING COMPANIES.—Statistics of the copper-mining companies of Lake Superior show that there are ninety-four companies with their officers, situated principally in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The combined number of shares is estimated at 1,960,000. They claim that the amount paid in is \$13,109,124, not including the original cost of mining, nor the sum derived from the sale of copper which have been expended in developing the mines. The aggregate of cash dividends is claimed to be \$5,000,000.

BEQUESTS BY A PHYSICIAN.—Dr. John Green, of Worcester, Mass., leaves to that city, besides his 12,000 volumes, \$30,000 as a permanent library fund, which will be eventually increased to \$100,000 by life legacies to other parties. One quarter of the income bequeathed directly to the city is to be added annually to the principal, and the other three quarters in the purchase of books and improvements to the Green Library.

The well on the Hammer farm near this place is being tubed, and is thought to promise a fine yield. The last strike was made on last Saturday.

The Times well is being tubed, with a most hopeful prospect ahead. The oil is of the finest quality, exceedingly mobile, and of the color of amber. Competent judges pronounce it the very finest.

The well on the Sikes farm has ceased boring, and is making preparations to pump. The showing encourages the opinion that it will be splendid success. Its yield is also of the quality last mentioned above.

We have heard nothing recently from the "Henry" on Raccoon creek. At last accounts it was pumping satisfactorily.

We have heard of a number of other strikes lately, but have not obtained sufficiently definite information to give particulars.—[Glasgow Times.]

SEED CORN.—Not only should extra care be taken to have all corn designed for planting next spring thoroughly ripened and dried, but the best ears should be selected. Those ripening first are quite likely to produce the earliest ripening crop when planted again. The largest ears should be taken, and those from the most prolific stalks. Those which are perfect, having the kernels well filled at both ends, should in all cases be chosen. These matters are quite often overlooked. We have known many farmers who have expended five or ten dollars, or more per acre, in preparing and planting a piece of ground, from which they have gathered half a crop, simply for want of a shilling's worth of time in selecting and preparing the best seed, and this, in greater or less degree, is too much the case generally. It is like that other piece of bad economy practised by multitudes, who send their children to the district school a year at a time, and we have shown that we know the value and the use of peace, let us now make the most of that ardently sought for pacification with which Providence has blessed our efforts. The vast empire, the greatness of which has been rendered so conspicuous by this contest, has excited the envy of some and the envy of others. It will continue to be menaced by dangers of no small magnitude, and our safety must ever depend upon our possession of resources sufficient for a long and great war.

[Appleton's Guide.]

Mankind should learn temperance from the moon; the fuller she gets the smaller her horns become.

A contemporary says, "The first

## English Capital in American Mines.

Nothing argues better the faith that Englishmen have in our Government than the large investments they are making in railroad and mining projects in this country. Controlling and owning, in great part, the Atlantic & Great Western and the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroads, two leading lines that by chance or design are found to pass through the two greatest mining fields in America, and actively engaged in and projecting other, and even more important routes. The immense wealth of our mines has also attracted their attention, while the chances for safe investment, protection and sure returns offer the strongest incentives for capital to "go in and win," and John Bull at least is satisfied that the thing will "pay." The new and promising fields of Idaho and Nevada are not less attractive than the oil regions of Pennsylvania and the iron boulders of South-eastern Ohio, and a great impetus to explorations is already evident. The late discovery of the new and promising tract called the "Great Pacific," in the Reese River region, has done much to excite a fever for investment.

An English correspondent writing from London, under a recent date, gives the following in relation to the Reese River mines now in that market: "Two companies here have been lately placed in the market here for erecting mills and working silver mines in the State of Nevada. One, the Lander City Company, has a capital of \$500,000, and the other at Austin, a similar amount. The public have, however, not come forward very eagerly, but I believe both will be carried out by a few capitalists, who have faith in the representations of the vendors. Little or nothing is known here among capitalists and business men of the rich mines of silver and gold which are daily being opened in Nevada and Idaho, and of the favorable field for capital judiciously invested in the new districts. Should, however, one or two companies, with their headquarters in England, once get under way, and realize sufficient to pay large dividends, you may depend there would be a rush to 'get in,' which would give a great impetus to mining, and result largely to the prosperity of the Pacific States."

## Petroleum.

Mr. Harrison, just arrived from Eagle creek, a tributary of Obed's river, informs us that the Eagle Company struck the other day a flowing well which promises to be a "big thing." The well is situated three or four miles above the mouth of the creek, and the oil flowed freely enough to cover the surface all the way to the river. The oil is said to be of excellent quality. This is in the neighborhood of the well of Messrs. Beck & Bybee, on Obed's river of which we made mention sometime ago, as having struck oil.

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[Appleton's Guide.]

The French medicine schools refuse to admit ladies to study medicine. A lady, Mlle Rengguer, a native of Algiers, having passed her examination, and obtained the diploma of Bachelor of Letters, applied to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, of Montpelier, to be allowed to study medicine in that university, but was refused. She then appealed to the Minister of Public Instruction, and he proposed the following compromise: That she should be permitted to study medicine on condition that, when qualified to practice, she should confine her labors to the Arab women of Algiers, who have a great objection to male physicians. This was denied by Mlle Rengguer.

ONIONS AND POULTRY.—Scarcely too

## Railways and their Progress.

### THE RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

During the progress of the late terrible war, a great deal was said, both in England and America, about the enormous resources of the North; but no one seems to have cared to enquire as to the secret of these resources. Our expansion of territory was no larger than that of the Southerners, and though our agriculture was more extended, yet its products were internationally no more important than those of the South. Our population was superior, but the South did not lose the battle for want of men. Where, then, lay the real strength of the North in that contest? There can be no difficulty in perceiving that it lay in the mining, manufacturing, and financial resources of the North. These rendered it possible for the national government to keep its armies well supplied and well paid, to maintain an immense navy, to make at home all that was needed for the war, and to do everything that the most powerful government on earth might find needful in time of war.

Our mining industry sustained our manufacturers; they in turn supplied the material of war, and multiplied the sources of prosperity whereby capital was accumulated to take up the national loans. By this prosperity the agriculturist found a better home market for his crops, and thus the internal revenues were swelled to a sum never yet reached by customs duties. It is worthy of note that the actual resources of the Southerners were found also in their industrial pursuits. The salt works, iron foundries, coal mines, iron mines, cotton and woolen factories of the South were more important to them than their fortified cities, and were defended with more tenacity. When they lost the iron regions of Tennessee and Georgia they felt that they no longer had a basis of strength there. The Tredegar iron works at Richmond were worth more to the enemy than all the millions they obtained from the banks, and the mineral regions of Missouri were constant causes of bloody and fearful struggles for their possession, the Southerners well knowing their value.

Had it not been for the immense variety and extent of these industrial resources in the North, the millions of dollars spent upon the war, instead of being distributed among our people, and thus fostering the very arts which sustained the war, would have been drained from the country to purchase abroad the weapons and intuitions of war, and the innumerable articles requisite for our own civilization as well as the use of the army and navy. Instead of getting our war vessels built abroad, as even some first-class European Powers have to do, we were able to build and buy at home all of which we stood in need, and to plate, arm and equip them with our own make of everything. So it was with our arms and all the requirements of the military service. Had it not been for our industrial resources all this money would have been spent abroad.

The existence of the capacity for such an enterprise is due to the wisdom and forethought of those who had been for thirty years assiduously devoting themselves to the development of our internal resources, the building up of domestic industry, and providing within the nation itself the means wherewith such contests might be waged successfully. Without such development the war would have been as exhausting to the South, for the reason above mentioned. Now that peace follows successful war, we must apply ourselves with even more assiduity to the culture of those resources, to the end that hereafter, when some new contest may task our powers, the enemy who measures our ability by what has been developed in this war, may be as much amazed by still greater resources, as the Southerners were by what they encountered. It is in peace that such resources are accumulated; and as we have shown that we know the value and the use of peace, let us now make the most of that ardently sought for pacification with which Providence has blessed our efforts. The vast empire, the greatness of which has been rendered so conspicuous by this contest, has excited the envy of some and the envy of others. It will continue to be menaced by dangers of no small magnitude, and our safety must ever depend upon our possession of resources sufficient for a long and great war.

[Appleton's Guide.]

When "paterfamilias" settled for the Christmas dinner we failed not to be sorry if the old 1710 could return, when in Scotland "fourteen eggs" were sold for "an egg."

"Many years since an citizen of Pendleton County, to lead his fair "frow" to alter, purchased a broad which he was married, sent him with many whom were eight sons, all of whom were married in the same wedding-coat; and a son, the youngest of the eight sons, all of whom were same wedding-coat; and a son, the eldest son of

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

## Agricultural Department.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.  
FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 12th, 1866.

### Farming Interests of Daviess County.

A brief sketch of the introduction of the grass system into Kentucky may not be uninteresting to the farmers of this county. More than a century ago, the descendants of Germans in Lancaster and Westchester counties in Pennsylvania located on the South branch and Shenandoah valley of the Potowmack. They commenced the system of grass in their woodlands, and forty years ago these farms were held at \$200 per acre in consequence of the improved system of management and the narrow strip in the valleys. About seventy years ago the descendants of these Grassiers sent a colony to Kentucky, chiefly in Clarke and Bourbon Counties, consisting, among others, of the Humes, Goffs, Cunninghams, Hutchisons, Harrisons, & Rennicks, the latter establishing themselves on the Scioto, around Chillicothe, Ohio. I would delight to dwell here on the manner in which they made what is relatively "a wilderness blossom as a rose." The parks of England are to be compared with the Woods in the bluegrass region. I take as ample the career of Mr. Goff. He bought 50 acres, cut down all the timber in the tract, and cultivated it in corn, trap lie cut up on the field, man-hock on a square of sixteen hills through the winter to a lot of the profits on this operation him to buy fifty acres more, created in the same manner, in the same way. The first after two crops were sown over. His neighbors decried what he would do for fire, but quietly remarked that he

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 12th, 1866.

This little city, as usual during the session of the Legislature, presents a lively appearance. A meeting of the State Agricultural Society, for the purpose of discussing the Labor Question, constituted one of the features of the present week. Ten counties were not, we understand, represented. Speeches were made by R. W. Scott, Esq., Gen. Leslie Combs, and a gentleman from Ohio. The meeting was held in one of the Legislative halls, and much interest was manifested by those in attendance; although the number present was not as large as the importance of the subject should have attracted.

The following is the address delivered by President Bradford, as reported by the able correspondent of the Louisville Courier, together with a tabulation of each item of taxation and its valuation in this State:

*Gentlemen:* One of the greatest objects of our society is to harmonize all parties, and bring to bear every interest to advance Kentucky—to make her first in agriculture and mechanic arts, as she now is in stock and mineral resources.

There are themes of thrilling interest connected with the subject of American agriculture, but that on which my heart is fixed, and which it holds dear, is the power to conserve whatever is the most peaceful, salutary, and hopeful to our happy land.

I allude to its tendency to give regularity and healthfulness to the pulsations of the national heart, to quicken the tide of living sympathy and friendship, which should flow through every part of the body politic—to bind together in one great circle of life and love these kindred associations and States—tomake and keep them out in affection, in interest, in inheritance and in glorious destiny—a happy, prosperous, free and united people, whose example of liberty and justice, of self-government and progress shall be the admiration of the world.

This noble Commonwealth, blessed as it is with a fertile soil and genial climate, and rich in all the natural resources that help to make nations prosperous and great, must not be permitted, without a struggle, to fall behind in the race of social progress and material development.

Following the history of our country, from its first discovery to the present day, it is seen that the early colonies from Great Britain and the continent of Europe have been enriched by a continual swelling tide of emigration.

The want, the great and pressing want of Kentucky to-day is LABOR—labor for her factories, labor for her farms, labor for her mines, labor for her forests, labor for her railroads, labor to supply new energy to her rapidly extending manufactures. An over-supply of labor is impossible, and the greater the number that are induced to come the better for those that are already here.

Never did the world witness a grander spectacle than this nation at the present moment—emerged from the fierce contest which proved her strength, and inviting as she does tens of millions of foreign labor to come and share her liberty and find safety in her protection, assuring them that her capacity is unbounded to employ and enrich them all.

President Johnson, in his Message to Congress, says: "Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry." Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious.

With the destruction of the monopoly of free labor will burst from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than has yet been found in any part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated portions of Europe.

From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever been known.

The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that these regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth and industry.

I think the introduction of white labor is destined to revolutionize the entire social status of this country.

Where formerly all things bore the quiet repose of patriarchal slavery there will soon be bustle and enterprise, and sleepless industry, where an undivided tract of hundreds of acres under cultivation, and of thousands still timbered, used to be a single homestead, we shall soon find the lands, divided off into snug and manageable farms, with intelligent white laborers and their families, who look not merely to the growth of great staples, but improvement, comfort and embellishment.

The great problem for us now to solve is, How shall we compete with our sister States who have in the past had the full benefits of immigration? We must have labor, and now while the race of white labor is open, let us enter the lists among the first.

Our Legislature should unite with us in devising the ways and means to induce immigration. Agents should be sent abroad—to the seaboard cities—on our borders fully prepared with the statistics of the State, showing her vast fields of minerals, her rich lands, her genial and healthful climate, the conservatism of her people, the greatness of her laws, and the numerous seats of learning in her midst.

We meet to-day in accordance with a call from the committee appointed by the Kentucky State Agricultural Society on the 14th of December. The object of appointing such committee was to memorialize the Legislature to pass a law

authorizing the appointment of agents to procure labor for Kentucky.

The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, having been adopted, we are called to supply such labor as will meet the various wants of our people; but more especially that class we represent, the mechanical and agricultural interests. Men of both political sentiments meet with our society, and have expressed their opinion that the subject of agriculture afforded common ground where all could meet.

What plans ought to be adopted your wisdom must devise. We must be up and doing. Now is the time to act. The assembled wisdom of the State is at our capitol. So then let us appeal.

**VALUATION OF EACH ITEM OF TAXATION, VIZ:**

17,783,145 acres of land, value.....	\$197,076,721
45,785,000 town lots, value.....	61,888,475
1,511,400 slaves, value.....	7,221,831
92,110 horses and mares, value.....	1,013,303
28,273 cattle, value.....	4,175,219
520,795 cattle, value.....	167,758
4,280,000 sheep, value.....	6,2,7,247
Value under the equalization law.....	16,527,915
Value of pleasure carriages, broughams, luggage, stage coaches, pigs, omnibuses, and other vehicles or passengers.....	45,409,905
Value of gold, silver, and other r me alic watches and clocks.....	1,509,182
Value of gold and silver plate.....	500,303
Value of piano.....	76,280
Total value above.....	\$200,715,101
White males over 21 years, are reported at.....	169,749
Slaves over 15 years old, at.....	63,652
Studs, jacks, and bitches (and rates per son), at.....	1,983
Taxes levied, \$1.....	715
Children between 2 and 20 years old, at.....	260,971
Fr. whites that are blind.....	223
Fr. whites that are deaf and dumb.....	310
Fr. whites that are over 6 months old.....	587,817
Fr. negroes of all ages.....	2,457,575
Pounds of hemp.....	2,607,230
Tons of hay.....	138,473
Bushels of corn.....	21,228,090
Bushels of wheat.....	4,949,765
Bushels of oats.....	17,290
Tons of pig iron.....	1,138
Tons of bar iron.....	2,194
Fr. eggs.....	193,101
Sheep killed, 11 lbs. (11,000 lbs.).....	6,590
Sheep killed, 11 lbs. (11,000 lbs.).....	8,128

Gen. Leslie Combs, having been called upon to address the convention in a brief, interesting, and instructive speech, giving our farmers many valuable suggestions convincing all that the General entertains a great appreciation of the inexhaustible and varied resources of our State, both agricultural and mineral.

Mr. Orr, of Ohio, who has been for years engaged in introducing emigration into various States, was introduced to the convention, and gave his views as to the importance of the subject under consideration, as well as the experience and success of other States in accomplishing what this State now needs.

On motion of R. W. Scott, Esq., of Franklin, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention on the subject which this convention assembled to consider. The President appointed the following gentlemen a committee in obedience to the foregoing resolution, viz: R. W. Scott, Robert Mallory, J. R. Underwood, George Poinexter, Lawrence Young, Frank Wulford, and A. P. Grover.

The committee having returned through their chairman, Mr. Scott, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The great revolution which has swept over the United States has resulted in the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, it is proper, in the judgment of this meeting, that the existing fact should be (properly and officially) recognized by the civil authorities of the State, and such legislation should be speedily enacted as will be most conducive to the public welfare, regard being had to all the claims upon us as an honorable and Christian people in favor of an unfortunate race in our midst, which are in no wise responsible for the condition in which they are placed; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, the Legislature should enact such laws as will accord and secure to the recent slaves of Kentucky such rights of person and property as shall be in harmony with the general welfare, and compatible with the moral and intellectual character of the race as far as they shall be developed.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the wish of many of the late owners to re-employ their late slaves in their former vocations and at as liberal wages as will be justified by all attending circumstances, and such a course is deemed highly commendable and consistent with the best interests of both parties, and is hereby cordially recommended to the President for appointment as one of the delegates from the United States to said fair, Colonel L. J. Bradford, of Bracken county, Kentucky, a gentleman who, by his long devotion to agriculture and the various industrial interests of our country, is eminently qualified, in our opinion, to fill the position with credit to his country.

The following resolutions were then offered:

*Resolved*, That R. W. Scott, Jacob Hawthorn, and James M. Miller be a committee to correspond with the several State Agricultural Societies, Governors of the States, and all Architectural, Mechanical, and Scientific Associations in this country, soliciting reports, treatises on agriculture, mechanics, &c., &c.; stating that by a recent fire the Society has been deprived of the library, cabinet of minerals, &c.

*Resolved*, That this Board approve the action of the Agricultural Convention, held this day in this city, on the subject of labor and capital, and we recommend the Legislature to take such action, in a State capacity, as shall be deemed best calculated to accomplish the object.

*Resolved*, That this Board endorse the report of the President of the National Tobacco Fair in the city of Louisville on the 6th and 7th of June, 1866.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, appreciating the importance of the World's Fair, proposed to be held in the city of Paris, France, on—most cordially recommend to the President for appointment as one of the delegates from the United States to said fair, Colonel L. J. Bradford, of Bracken county, Kentucky, a gentleman who, by his long devotion to agriculture and the various industrial interests of our country, is eminently qualified, in our opinion, to fill the position with credit to his country.

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On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That this Board approve the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the *Industrial and Commercial Gazette*, and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturalists and mechanics of the State.

There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.

JAMES J. MILLER, Secretary.

A Suggestion to Astronomers.

Some one, signing himself W. L. D., under date of Louisville, Ky., Dec. 4th, 1865, thus writes to the Scientific American:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A recent article in your valuable paper, in relation to tables for cutting screw threads on geared lathes, suggested the probability of an astronomical calculation, by means of cogged gearing, properly constructed, which should automatically indicate eclipses, transits, conjunctions, appositions and all regular motions of the planetary system with mathematical exactness, thus saving the trouble of "brain-work" in such matters, other than reading the register and taking notes. I think such an apparatus might be found quite useful in practice, and would be better, every way, for such purposes, than even the best known planetarium, beside costing far less.

Mr. Scott advocated the adoption of the preamble and resolutions by some very forcible and eloquent remarks.

On motion of Z. Ward, of Woodford, the preamble and resolutions of the convention were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the convention then adjourned.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.

JAS. J. MILLER, Secretary.

A synopsis of the very able and interesting speech of R. W. Scott, Esq., will appear in the next issue of this paper.

We learn that an application has been made to the Legislature for a charter for a company, the object of which is to

promote the breeding of thoroughbred horses. The breeding establishments of Alexander and others are now probably among the largest in the world, but it is supposed that an establishment of the kind proposed, would facilitate the breeding of fine horses, and enable Kentucky to surpass the world in numbers, as she has already done in quality of superior horses. It is to be hoped that the charter will be granted.

It would be a work of supererogation to make mention of legislative proceedings. It is enough to say that the present Assembly is a working one, and, in the main, is composed of some of the best brain material of the State.

An interesting feature, and one that adds largely to the pleasure of a visit, is the organization known as the Assembly Ball Club. This club is composed of a number of the most agreeable and high-toned gentlemen of Frankfort; who at a great sacrifice of time and money have inaugurated a series of entertainments which are not surpassed by those of a similar character at the National Capital.

These Assembly Club meetings are held at the Capitol Hotel, in a room especially constructed for the purpose, and undoubtedly exercise not little influence in the extension of a Legislative session.

Frankfort can boast of a First Class Hotel, which is not the case, save in name, with many cities of much greater pretensions. The Capitol Hotel, under the management of Mr. Aiken, will compare favorably with the large hotels of New York, and in point of comfort and social relations, is in every respect superior. We paid our bill and can therefore speak disinterestedly.

In hospitality, intelligence, and social refinement, the citizens of Frankfort have no superiors, and but few peers; and a gentleman or lady will ever retain agreeable recollections of the incidents of a visit.

C. W. W.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, held at the Capitol Hotel, in the city of Frankfort, on Thursday evening, January 11, 1866.

Members present.—Colonel L. J. Bradford, President; P. Swigert, Vice-President; R. W. Scott, Harrison Taylor, Lawrence Young, and Jacob Hawthorn.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That this Society hold a National Tobacco Fair in the city of Louisville on the 6th and 7th of June, 1866.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, appreciating the importance of the World's Fair, proposed to be held in the city of Paris, France, on—most cordially recommend to the President for appointment as one of the delegates from the United States to said fair, Colonel L. J. Bradford, of Bracken county, Kentucky, a gentleman who, by his long devotion to agriculture and the various industrial interests of our country, is eminently qualified, in our opinion, to fill the position with credit to his country.

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# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

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## General Reading.

### The Value of Railroad Stocks.

As yet we have witnessed none of those injurious effects upon railroad securities which it was predicted, early in the war, would result from the competition of an enlarged issue of national bonds. Many claimed that as the issue of evidences of debt by the Government would largely increase the supply of securities, there must be a resulting reduction in the value of stocks and bonds generally. But there seems to have been a misapprehension as to the limits of the demand. So long as sound securities pay a good rate of interest they are sure to be sought for; and the danger from an increase of such instruments are not so much that their value will depreciate as they will draw capital away from productive investments.

It has been the cardinal evil connected with the increase of the national debt that it has offered an inducement to withdraw capital from industrial or trading investments into a non-productive loan. In this way, but properly speaking in no other, has the creation of three thousand millions of national securities tended to depreciate the value of other securities; it has sunk a portion of the capital which was feeding the several interests represented by the various manufacturing, financial and transportation securities—a fact which can be readily confirmed by calling to mind the instances in which parties who formerly employed their capital in business, or lent it to others for that purpose, have, now, the same capital invested in government bonds, which they hold idle. This result was inevitable, for the government could only borrow the large amount it required by offering a rate of interest which would compete with the earnings of capital in productive employment. As, therefore, national securities have, in this way, created their own demand, there is no reason for apprehending that they will injuriously compete with railroad or other corporation securities. It is, however, not improbable that, when financial affairs have been so far restored to a sound condition as to lessen the risks of business, there may be a disposition to employ actively capital now invested in national bonds. Such a process would naturally result in producing a decline which, by sympathy, would depreciate the value of all other securities.

It would appear, from these considerations, that railroad stocks are not likely to be materially affected in value by the competition of United States bonds. It is deserving, however, of note, that the issuing of national securities has been productive of changes in the distribution of railroad stocks which affect materially market operations in that class of shares. Railroad stocks are now no longer held by the community generally, but are in the hands chiefly of brokers and railroad capitalists and managers, who constantly have a large proportion of them under hypothecation with banks and private bankers. This new distribution materially modifies speculative operations in stocks. Speculative cliques have no longer that inevitable dupe, the "outside public," to feed upon; and their operations have degenerated into a system of expert tactics for preying upon each other. Under this new condition of affairs, prices are, perhaps likely to be more uniform than when the imperfectly informed public were more liable to be drawn into wild speculations.

It cannot, however, be said that because railroad stocks have passed more largely into the control of those connected with the management of the road, we must therefore apprehend a depreciation of their value. The fact of those in the management of the roads having acquired an enlarged interest in them naturally gives a guarantee that their affairs will be conducted with greater efficiency; while it must also be accepted as an emphatic expression of opinion in favor of the future value of this class of stocks, by those most competent to form a judgment. These references, however, must be subject to a certain reservation; for, in not a few instances, directors have acquired a large interest in their roads to enable them to promote schemes actually adverse to the interests of the company they represent. The fact that the Express Companies consist mostly of capitalists holding a controlling interest in trunk lines may serve as an illustration of the way in which a road is at times injured by those who hold a large proportion of its stock. While it would be rash to deny that the Expresses are a great public convenience, yet it cannot be disputed that their enormous annual profits prove that the railroad companies needlessly liberal terms, and thereby virtually transfer to those organizations profits which might be obtained in behalf of railway stockholders. So long as this abuse of the power of directors is continued, railroad shares so affected must be deprived of a portion of their rightful value.

The most important consideration affecting the value of railroad securities is the prospect of their future earnings. The immense increase of earnings during the war was due chiefly to the closing of the Mississippi. The blockade of that important outlet for Western produce not only forced an increased amount of freights over the Eastern routes, but by removing competition enabled the roads to largely enhance their rates of transportation. This temporary monopoly has enabled most of the roads to pay dividends; and their stocks have advanced to a price justifiable only by the prospect of their having reached a permanent dividend-paying basis. Many of the roads have reduced their debts, improved their roadway, increased their rolling stock and placed their works in a generally effective position, which are very material considerations in estimating the value of stocks. The question of chief importance is whether, in spite of these improvements, the reopening of the Mississippi route, when fully provided with steamers, will not render many of the roads back into a non-dividend paying condition? The roads connecting with the East will inevitably suffer a diminution in the amount of their traffic; and the river competition will materially reduce the rates of freight. The result of this competition is already showing itself in a decline of the current earnings of the leading roads. At the same time it is necessary to set off

against these disadvantages the fact that the steady decline in prices and the inevitable fall in wages will enable the roads to reduce their running expenses, while the natural expansion of commerce will increase the amount of produce seeking transportation. Certain roads will be subject to damaging competition from the Atlantic and Great Western road, when its arrangements are completed—a circumstance which alone might be considered unimportant, but when associated with the revival of river competition is of much practical consequence.

Upon the whole, these considerations appear to warrant the conclusion that, with energy and economy of management, many of the roads may permanently pay a good rate of interest upon their stock. [—*N. Y. Financial Chronicle.*]

### Notes on new Discoveries and new Applications of Science.

#### EXTRACTION OF VEGETABLE OILS BY MEANS OF VOLATILE HYDROCARBONS.

It is found that all the more common vegetable oils, including palm oil, olive oil, colza oil, linseed oil, rape-seed oil, and cotton-seed oil, may be extracted with great economy by means of some of the volatile hydrocarbons obtainable from petroleum, or by the distillation of coal, chisel, or bitumen. The hydrocarbons which answer best for this purpose are those which are volatile at a little above the boiling point of water. The seeds or fruits from which the oil is to be extracted, having first been crushed or ground in the usual way, are digested with the hydrocarbon in tightly-closed vessels. The hydrocarbon gradually dissolves out all the oil contained in the crushed seeds or fruits, and from the resulting solution of vegetable oil in mineral spirit the volatile solvent is driven off by evaporation. The solvent is of course condensed for use over again, and with careful management, the loss of hydrocarbon per operation is found to be exceedingly slight, while the yield of oil obtained in this way is from 40 to 50 per cent, greater than is obtainable by the ordinary method—that of mechanical pressure. By this process of digestion with a volatile mineral solvent, there could be obtained from the olives which are pressed every year in the neighborhood of Marseilles alone, not less than six millions of pounds more oil than is at present obtained from them.

#### ABSORBENT POWER OF COCOA-NUT SHELL CHARCOAL.

The property of absorbing large quantities of gases which is possessed by wood charcoal and other porous forms of carbon—a property which has received several valuable practical applications, and is probably susceptible of others—has hitherto been supposed to be presented in largest measure by the charcoal made from boxwood. Mr. John Hunter, however, has found that the absorbent power, for gases and vapors, of charcoal made from the shell of the cocoanut, is between two and three times greater than that of boxwood charcoal. Cocoanut shell charcoal, after having all the air expelled from its pores by strong ignition in a nearly-closed vessel, will absorb, at about the temperature of boiling water, one hundred and fifty-five times its own bulk of the vapor of methylic alcohol.

#### PASSAGE OF THE EARTH THROUGH THE TAIL OF A COMET.

Early in the month of June, 1861, M. Liais, the celebrated astronomer, wrote from Janeiro to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, to the effect that the observations which he had made of the great comet of that year, which had not yet become visible in Europe, had convinced him that there was a great likelihood that the earth would come in contact with one of the tails of that body. M. Liais, who is now in Paris, attended the sitting of the Academy and submitted elaborate calculations, proving beyond question that on the 19th of June, 1861, the earth really did pass through one of the comet's tails. The moment of contact was twelve minutes past six A. M., Rio Janeiro time, and, according to the calculation of its dimensions made by M. Liais, the earth must have been wholly immersed in the tail for about four hours! This immersion in the tail of a comet had no perceptible influence upon the weather, a very remarkable fact, adding one more to the many reasons there were already for supposing that cometary matter is some million of times rarer than our atmosphere. Not the least curious consideration suggested by the phenomenon is, that it was one which had perhaps never occurred before—for, according to Arago, the chances against the contact of the earth with a comet are more than two hundred and fifty millions to one. [—*Mechanics Magazine.*]

A RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has agreed to exempt from postal charges all statistical publications sent from other countries to the scientific societies of the empire, if transmitted through the Ministry of Public Instruction.

A COMPANY is talked of in Erie for the purpose of shipping oil direct to Europe, with a capital of \$3,000,000. Messrs. R. J. Pelton and C. M. Reed, Jr., are to leave for England soon to endeavor to make necessary arrangements at that end of theroute. [—*Nat. Pet. Times.*]

TENNESSEE RAILWAYS AND TENNESSEE LEGISLATION.—The railroad relief bill has passed the House and will pass the Senate relieves the Tennessee railroads from all troubles. The appropriation of State bonds for the relief of some eight different roads was as follows:

Memphis and Charleston	\$360,000
Bethel and Clarksville	200,000
Knoxville and W. W.	300,000
Knoxville and Kentucky	250,000
Wichita and Alabama	372,000
Last Tennessee and Virginia	150,000
Mississippi and Tennessee	50,000
Total	\$1,922,000

BURKSVILLE, in Cumberland county, Kentucky, is said to be fast becoming a second Pitt-hole. Houses are going up with great rapidity, stores are being opened, and there is an unusual cry for more room. Mechanics cannot be obtained for love nor money, and building materials are extremely scarce. Some parties are making fine profits by sending forward from Cincinnati portable frame houses.

## Mississippi.

Mississippi lies between  $31^{\circ} 10'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  north latitude and between  $88^{\circ} 9'$  and  $91^{\circ} 40'$  west longitude from Greenwich; mean annual temperature varies from  $60^{\circ}$  to  $70^{\circ}$  Fahr.; area 47,164 square miles, of which, in 1860, 3,065,755 acres were in improved farms, and 10,773,927 unimproved farms, valued together at \$190,760,367, and the value of the farm implements and machinery was \$8,826,512. The surface has a general slope in a direction south and southwest. The portion of the State bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and extending for 100 miles inland, is a sandy country, with but slight elevations, originally covered with pines. The region north of the Yazoo River, and between it and the Mississippi, is a large tract of alluvial land, of great fertility, subject at times to inundation. The other portions of the State is a slightly elevated table-land, traversed by ridges of moderate elevation, some of which terminate at the Mississippi in what are termed bluffs. The only rivers of note are the Pascagoula and Pearl, flowing into the Mississippi Sound; and the Big Black and the Yazoo, running into the Mississippi River, which flows along the entire western border of the State. The surface is well drained by many smaller streams, of which the above-mentioned rivers are the recipient of their waters. It has a coast-line of about 70 miles; a series of low sandy islands, of about ten miles, extend the entire line, the most noted of which are Ship, Horn and Cat islands, between which and the shore lies the body of water called Mississippi Sound. The population of the State in 1860 was 791,303, of which 33,301 were whites, 773 free colored, and 356,631 were slaves. The following table shows the white, free colored, slave, and aggregate population of each county; and also the number of bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each, produced:

Mississippi produces the largest amount of cotton of any other of the States of the Union; in 1860 it amounted to 1,202,507 bales of ginned cotton, of 400 pounds each. The grain crops of 1860 consisted of wheat, 387,925 bushels; produced; rye, 39,474; Indian corn, 23,057,682; oats, 221,235; barley, 1,875; buckwheat, 1,639; and rice, 803,082 pounds; and there were produced of peas and beans, 1,954,666 bushels; Irish potatoes, 414,320; sweet potatoes, 4,593,875; tobacco, 159,141 pounds; wool, 667,559; and there were made, at the same period, 7,262 gallons of wine, butter, 5,066,610 pounds; cheese, 4,427; sugar, 506 hogsheads, of 1,000 lbs. each; 10,016 gallons of molasses, and 1,427 of sorghum molasses. Home-made manufactures were valued at \$1,382,144. The live-stock in 1860 consisted of 117,711 horses, 110,723 asses and mules, 207,636 milch cows, 105,603 working oxen, and other cattle 416,660; sheep, 352,632; and swine, 1,532,765;—valued in the aggregate, at \$41,891,692. Value of animals slaughtered, \$7,809,158.

There were, in 1860, 976 establishments of industry, with a capital investment in real and personal estate in the business of \$4,334,942; the value of raw material consumed was valued at \$3,146,636; hands employed, 4,572 males and 203 females, producing articles valued at \$6,590,687.

The internal improvements consist of several extensive lines of railroads, which, in 1860, amounted to the aggregate to 871 miles, the cost of construction of which amounted to \$24,020,000.

There is no uniform common-school system in this State; each township has a school fund arising from the lease of lands granted for common-school purposes by Congress, every sixteenth section having been so donated. The school section in some townships are worth many thousand dollars, and in others only a few hundreds. In all the larger towns public schools have been established, and there are many flourishing high-schools.

#### Scientific Selections.

A PNEUMATIC DISPATCH IN BERLIN.—A pneumatic communication has just been set up between the Bourse and the central telegraph office at Berlin. Between the two there have been placed two parallel iron pipes, 2,855 feet in length and 23 inches in diameter. By one of them telegraphic dispatches deposited at the Bourse are carried to the central office, and by the other the reverse takes place in the space of from one minute to a minute and a half.

THE POTTER'S WHEEL.—In the archaeological investigations in France, remains have been found of pottery so uneven and rude as to show clearly that it was made by hand without the aid of the potter's wheel; but in Egyptian tombs, which were built more than 2,000 years before the Christian era, there are paintings representing men at work with this ancient implement.

LEADEN PIPES were used by Archimedes to distribute water by engines in the large ship built for Hiero. The first improvement on the ancient mode of making leaden pipes was matured in England in 1539. It consisted in casting them complete in short lengths, in molds placed in a perpendicular position. After a number were cast, they were united in a separate mould by pouring hot metal over the ends until they ran together.

In 1678 engines were constructed by Hautefeuille and Huyghens, which derived their motion from the explosion of small charges of gunpowder within their cylinders. In the same year Hautefeuille proposed the alternate evolution and condensation of the vapor of alcohol in such a manner that none should be wasted.

An object in motion will appear to be at rest when its motion in a second is to its distance as 1 is to 1,400.

SIPHONS were used in Egypt at least as early as 1450 B. C.

It was not until the sixteenth century that the present mode of coating the backs of mirrors with quicksilver and tinfoil was introduced.

VINEGAR-EELS live in water that has sugar in it, and in saccharine fruits and roots. In water with 5 per cent. of sugar they increase in great numbers; and their increase becomes more rapid until the water holds 40 per cent. of sugar. When it holds 50 per cent, they perish. They are found only in vinegar made from fruit. They live in fruit that has fallen, and in roots; and they have powers of locomotion through earth, and live in it for some time.

SHOEMAKERS & TAILORS

## Abstract of Patent Claims.

Recently issued from the U. S. Patent Office.

LANTERN.—William Burns, Chicago, Ill.—I claim holding the globe of a lantern in place by means of a spring or springs, substantially as herein specified and described.

MATERIAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER-PULP.—Anthony de Gorgona, New York City.—I claim as a new article of manufacture, pulp suitable for the manufacture of paper obtained from the fibre of the bark of the "Pouteria Platantifolia," of Humboldt (a tropical tree of the natural order of the Malvaceæ), whether used alone or in connection with other fibrous substances in the manufacture of paper, substantially as above described.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER-PULP.—John W. Dixon, Philadelphia, Pa.—I claim the process of treating wood, straw, cane, and other analogous vegetable substances, by highly heated water under pressure of 125 pounds and upwards, substantially as herein set forth and described.

METHOD OF CONVERTING RECTILINEAR INTO ROTARY MOTION.—James B. Eads, St. Louis Mo.—I claim the converting of a rectilinear motion into a rotary one, by the use of nuts, screw shaft and pawls or stops, substantially as described.

INSTRUMENT FOR DRAWING RAILROAD SPIKES.—Joshua Ells, Pittsburgh, Pa. Ante-dated Dec. 26, 1865.—I claim the employment and use of a lever or crowbar having a bifurcated claw of curved form, in connection with a hook, or pair of hooks, for supporting a fulcrum, and so constructed as that the hooks will catch over the rail and prevent the fulcrum of the lever or bar from slipping away during the operation of drawing the spikes.

APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING GOLD AND SILVER FROM QUARTZ, ETC.—Willard Monroe Fuller, Chicago, Ill.—I claim, 1st. The method herein described of introducing in a diffused condition powdered auriferous or argentiferous ores under a column of mercury or heated lead so that the individual particles of gold or silver on rising through the mass of mercury or lead shall necessarily come in contact and infallibly form an amalgam or alloy therewith, substantially as set forth.

3d. An apparatus or machine for extracting gold or silver from auriferous or argentiferous ores down and up and through the body of mercury or melted lead for the purpose of forming an amalgam or alloy therewith;—first, a close amalgamating or alloying vessel described; second, a hopper and shoot or tube discharging the ore at the bottom of the said vessel, as described; third, a device or machinery for exhausting the air in said vessel, substantially as herein set forth.

3d. An apparatus or machine for extracting gold or silver from auriferous or argentiferous ores, the same consisting of the following elements in combination:—first, a close amalgamating or alloying vessel described; second, a hopper and shoot or tube discharging the ore at the bottom of the said vessel, as described; third, a device or machinery for exhausting the air in said vessel, substantially as herein set forth.

4th. The employment in combination with the amalgamating or alloying vessel, as described, of an expanding or trumpet-shaped shoot or tube for conveying the powdered ore to near the bottom of said vessel in a diffused state, substantially as herein set forth,

WOOD-BENDING.—Willis Griffiths, Brooklyn, N. Y.—I claim the method of preparing beveled strip timber for bending to forms required, by sawing beveled slabs or boards from the side of the timber, but not entirely severing the same therefrom, substantially as shown and described.

4th. The employment in combination with the amalgamating or alloying vessel, as described, of an expanding or trumpet-shaped shoot or tube for conveying the powdered ore to near the bottom of said vessel in a diffused state, substantially as herein set forth,

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6th. The employment in combination with the amalgamating or alloying vessel, as described, of an expanding or trumpet-shaped shoot or tube for conveying the powdered ore to near the bottom of said vessel in a diffused state, substantially as herein set forth,

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7th. The employment in combination with the amalgamating or alloying vessel, as described, of an expanding or trumpet-shaped shoot or tube for conveying the powdered ore to near the bottom of said vessel in a diffused state, substantially as herein set forth,

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8th. The employment in combination with the amalgamating or alloying vessel, as described, of an expanding or trumpet-shaped shoot or tube for conveying the powdered ore to near the bottom of said vessel in a diffused state, substantially as herein set forth,

WOOD-BENDING.—Willis Griffiths, Brooklyn, N. Y.—I claim the method of preparing beveled strip timber for bending to forms required, by sawing beveled slabs or boards from the side of the timber, but not entirely severing the same therefrom, substantially as shown and described.

9th. The employment in combination with the amalgamating or alloying vessel, as described, of an expanding or trumpet-shaped shoot or tube for conveying the powdered ore to near the bottom of said vessel in a diffused state, substantially as herein set forth,

## Sewing Machines.

Fourt St., Louisville, Ky.

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

## Industrial & Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY,  
J. HAL. TURNER,  
Assisted in the various departments by the following  
gentlemen:  
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.  
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.  
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.  
ISAAC SHELDY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - - - JAN. 20, 1865.

W. Scott Glare is the principal Agent for this paper. The trade supplied and subscriptions received through him.

WANTED.—Two or three boys to sell the Industrial and Commercial Gazette. Apply at our editorial rooms, corner Main and Bullitt.

### Manufacturing in the South and West.

Among the objections urged against the practicability of manufacturing in the South and West, it is said that "countries prolific in raw materials seldom attain eminence in manufacturing." In view of the fact that sugar has been most successfully manufactured in the cane-fields, wine in the vineyards, lumber and rosin and turpentine and tar in piney woods, and the various fabrics from laboritories contiguous to the mineral deposits of ore; the objection can hardly be considered as overwhelming.

whole question resolves itself in a simple problem: Is it more economical to transport on the raw material thousands of miles from the general and prolific soils of the West, to the manufacturer bleak in hospitable hills of New England, than to pay transportation other than bread to feed him while he then pay transportation secured wares thousands of miles to the consumer, than to transport its manufactured, to the locality where his needs are? If so, then the cost by all means have gone and not waited for Man of the mountain.

on a favorite hobby with Manifest Destiny persons in the East, the South, and North were as necessary to one another as supports to a three-legged stool—the withdrawal of either

the whole—that would fall upon the East and West, and capture wares and markets from the North-west and Central, and a market upon the South manufactured

though far from the seat of power, and the proudest

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.  
Synopsis of Art and Science.

RY PROF. C. W. WRIGHT.

A steel rifled shot leaves the Armstrong gun with a velocity of one thousand and four hundred and twenty (1,420) feet per second. Sound does not travel at such a high rate of speed.

Iron, when associated with the element litarium, resists the action of hydrochloric acid, and many other bodies which ordinarily corrode it.

Fused iron, in the act of solidifying, evolves carbonic oxide and hydrogen gases.

Magnesian limestone, (Dolomite) which is a double carbonate of lime and magnesia, when heated to between seven and eight hundred degrees, fahrenheit, will yield, it is said, an excellent quality of hydraulic cement. This mineral is found in quantity in various parts of Kentucky. It can be distinguished from the carbonate of lime, by not evolving carbonic acid at ordinary temperatures by the application of a mineral acid.

No atmosphere, or vapor, has been discovered on the surface of the moon.

The largest steam cylinder ever cast measured one hundred and twelve (112) inches in diameter, and twelve (12) feet in length.

It is said that one great advantage which the underground rail-way, of London, England, possesses over any other is that a passenger can travel as far for two cents in ten minutes as he can travel above ground for twelve cents in the course of an hour.

The somewhat rare element, Molybdenum, has been found in a mineral recently discovered in New York city.

Corks have, as a general thing, been cut by hand. Recently a company has been organized in Massachusetts for the purpose of manufacturing these useful articles by a newly invented machine, which turns them out with wonderful rapidity, and of fine finish. Cork is the bark of a tree, and is composed of cells, which are permeated by wax.

Much of what is sold for creasote is carbolic acid. Carbolic acid has, generally, the same odor, and a general appearance of creasote, and possesses the same antiseptic properties. When wood is imbibed with carbolic acid, it resists decay. It is generally obtained from coal-oil.

Streets were first lighted with gas in the latter part of the year 1812, and the first house was illuminated by it about 1795.

Steel contains more carbon than wrought iron, but not as large a portion as cast iron.

The fact that steel is hardened by sudden cooling has never been explained.

Several layers of well sized wall-paper, when properly placed upon a floor, and varnished, make a good substitute for oil-cloth, and are quite as durable as much of the oil-cloth offered for sale.

A machine which will enable a baby to walk before it can stand alone, has been patented recently.

Not less than nine patents were issued inventions, relating to oil business, during the week ending January 2d.

Wrought-iron gas mains are preferred in France to those constructed of cast-iron. The latter are generally employed in the United States.

Iron Pyrites, or fool's gold is as hard as quartz, and will scratch glass. It is exceedingly brittle, and, when struck by a hammer, is reduced to powder.

Silver and gold, for which it is frequently mistaken, are malleable, and make no impressions upon glass. Acids have but little effect upon pyrites, and cannot be relied on as tests. Mica, which is frequently found in rock, in shining particles, and is sometimes mistaken for the precious metals, can be recognized by the fact that it is laminated, and can be split into any number of layers.

Many limestone strata of great thickness, in certain localities, are composed almost entirely of shells not larger than the head of a pin.

There is a stratum of black flint in the Mammoth Cave, out of which the Indians manufactured arrow-points.

Chalk is the disintegrated remains of small shell-fish. It is not pure carbonate of lime, but contains a small proportion of silex, which, like chalk, has formed the skeletons of small animals.

We understand that the Masonic Savings Bank, which institution has a liberal charter, will in a few days go into operation with A. G. Hodges as President, and J. S. McCorkle as cashier. The bank will be located on the North side of Main between Fourth and Fifth streets.

We notice that the admirable articles written for this paper by Prof. Wright are being extensively copied by our exchanges—sometimes with credit, and sometimes without.

Very little activity was manifested in the lumber business of our city during the past week. The demand has been principally for home use.

### The Gold Tide.

Soon after the late war broke out, the shipments of Gold from California to the Atlantic seaports dropped from about thirty-five millions annually to about twelve millions. All the rest was sent to foreign countries, or brought East by other conveyances, so as to escape capture by rebel privateers. The tide has again turned, for we see by a recent table of shipments, that \$20,564,895 have been sent by the California steamers, to New York, within the present year. The whole amount sent forward from San Francisco to the Eastern States from January 1, 1854, to December 20, 1864, is \$377,080,719. Of course this is not the whole product for the time specified. Much of the gold is sent to foreign countries to pay for merchandise and to settle exchanges, and a vast deal more is sent East by other modes than regular shipment by the steamers. In a recent work, published at San Francisco, the whole gold product of the Pacific country since 1849, is set down at \$750,000,000!

At a meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, held at the Capitol Hotel at Frankfort on Thursday, the 11th inst., among other resolutions adopted was the following:

*Resolved*, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the *Commercial and Industrial Gazette*, and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

[Signed.] L. G. BRADFORD, Pres't.  
JAS. G. MILLER, Secretary.

We tender our best thanks to the Members of the Board for the high compliment they have paid us, and shall spare no pains to deserve it. We trust we shall not only meet the approbation of our agricultural friends, but their co-operation. Our columns are always open to them, and if they will unite with us in the effort we are making to disseminate practical information upon the great industrial interests of the country, the success of our undertaking will be assured.

**SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE CITY.**—The school districts have made their report to Oliver Lucas, Esq., Commissioner for Jefferson county. They report twenty-two thousand three hundred white persons in the city within the required school ages. Of this number only 7,000 are in attendance upon the public schools.

This paper has now, we think, the largest circulation among Southern merchants of any paper in Louisville or the South-west.

It goes to almost every county in every Southern State.

It is the very paper in which manufacturers, wholesale dealers, and hotel keepers should advertise.

Our friends who are so generally working to extend our list, must not feel slighted if we do not acknowledge by letter, all their favors; for it is utterly impossible to do so, with the number we are now daily receiving. Letters needing attention shall be attended to with as little delay as possible.

The ground was broken on Thursday last for the site of the new and commodious depot to be erected by the Louisville and Frankfort railroad company, at the head of Jefferson street. We understand that the work will be vigorously prosecuted to an early completion.

The eminent tragedienne, Emma Waller, has been playing during the past week at the Louisville theatre to large and delighted audiences. Mrs. Waller is a good actress and eminently deserves the reputation she has won.

We notice that the new boxes for the reception of letters have been attached to the lamp posts and houses throughout the various portions of the city. The plan has been found to work well in the Eastern cities.

The improved appearance of our paper this week is owing chiefly to the absence of our principal editor, who is unavoidably detained in Frankfort. Ahem!

We take no notice whatever of anonymous communications. Parties who wish us to use information they communicate, must send us their names—not for publication, but for our own protection, and as a voucher for good faith.

Col. L. J. Bradford, of Breckinridge, the able President of the State Agricultural Society, is arranging for the largest tobacco fair ever held in the State. It is to occur in this city next May.

An energetic and capable man is wanted to take editorial charge of a country newspaper in one of the most promising regions of Kentucky. Enquire at this office.

The Nashville papers speak in highly complimentary terms of the efficient management of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad since Mr. Albert Fink assumed the superintendence of it.

### Our New Advertisers.

**KIRBY REAPER AND MOWER.**—The attention of our agricultural readers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs Brink and Ransom, agents for the sale of the justly celebrated Kirby Reaping and Mowing Machines. The great want of the South at present is labor, and this want may, in great part, be supplied by the employment of labor-saving machinery, and one of these machines will effect more in a day than a field full of free negroes. Messrs Brink and Ransom will take pleasure in furnishing parties who may desire to investigate the relative merits of the different machines offered, such information as will enable them to judge for themselves. Call and see them at No. 36, Second Street.

**THE Glasgow Times** is one of the best country papers in Kentucky, and we are pleased to learn that it has a fine circulation throughout the whole Green River country. We observe that several of our business houses advertise in the Times; among whom are Moss & Trigg, Stockton & Co., (U. S. Hotel), Phelps, Caldwell & Co., Piatt & Allen, E. Kluber & Co., J. D. Bondurant, & Co., Heeter & Chaudoin, and Otter, Haekett & Co.

**INGALLS & CO.**—We take pleasure in calling special attention to the advertisement of this enterprising boot and shoe house in another column. They are prompt and reliable gentlemen. Their stock is large and carefully selected, and they are willing to compare prices with any house in the South-west. Give them a call at No. 165 West Main St.

**J. D. BONDURANT & CO.**—See new advertisement of J. D. Bondurant & Co., Main Street, between Third and Fourth. This house is too well and favorably known to need any more than a reminder that they are still at their old stand. Their old customers will find them, and new ones will lose nothing by giving them a call.

**CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.**—The attention of hat buyers is directed to the advertisement of this well known and popular house. They are energetic and enterprising gentlemen, and their stock excelled by none in the West. Give them a call at No. 218, West Main street, Louisville Hotel block.

**WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF BLIND-BRIDLES, COLLARS, BACK-BANDS, HAMES, TRACE-CHAINS, FIELD HOES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE-TREES.**

### New Advertisements.

**PLOWS!**

**PLOWS!**

WE KEEP ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES

OF STEEL AND CAST PLOWS, INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED "CALHOUN," AND SOLICIT ORDERS FROM DEALERS AND PLANTERS, WHICH WILL BE FILLED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO., NO. 105 Main St., bet. Third and Fourth Louisville, Ky.

### Field Seeds

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, GROWTH OF 1865—

**CLOVER,**

**TIMOTHY,**

**ORCHARD GRASS,**  
**BLUE GRASS,**  
**HERDS GRASS, &c.**

### GARDEN SEEDS!

**GARDEN SEEDS!**

LARGE STOCK OF LANDRETH'S IN PAPERS AND BULK, ALSO RECEIVED A CHOICE LOT OF FLOWER SEEDS, IMPORTED BY OURSELVES DIRECTLY FROM PARIS, FRANCE.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF BLIND-BRIDLES, COLLARS, BACK-BANDS, HAMES, TRACE-CHAINS, FIELD HOES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE-TREES.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

### CLIPPER DRAG SAWS,

THE BEST EVER INTRODUCED; WILL CUT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CORDS OF WOOD PER DAY.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

**CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HATS, CAPS,**

**Straw Goods,**

AND

**LADIES' FURS.**

218 Main Street, 2d door East of Louisville Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S AND BOYS' BLACK AND COLORED STAPLE

**WOOL HATS.**

ALSO ALL GRADES AND STYLES

**FUR AND BRUSH HATS,**

**MENS' AND BOYS' PANAMA, STRAW AND PALM LEAF HATS, ALL GRADES,**

**LADIES' STRAW AND FELT HATS, ALL GRADES,**

&lt;p

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

## Commercial Department.

**HANDSOME TOBACCO SALES.**—Messrs Spratt and Co., of the Pickett Warehouse, sold a hogshead of new cutting leaf, grown by J. W. Young, of Owen county, Ky., on the 17th inst., at \$42 per 100 pounds; and on the 18th they sold two hogsheads of new cutting leaf, grown by John W. Thomas, also of Owen county, Ky., one at \$37 and the other at \$50 per 100 pounds.

The total number of hogs killed and packed here and vicinity this season to date, is estimated at ninety one thousand five hundred (91,500), while that of last season is only estimated at fifty thousand, (50,000). Showing an increase of forty-one thousand five hundred, (41,500), over last season.

### Louisville Markets—Review of the Past Week.

At the date of our last issue the downward tendency of gold which had marked the previous week had been arrested and our bankers were paying 13¢ and selling at 13¢. Since then the market has steadily advanced, though it has not yet reached the figures prevailing a fortnight back. Apprehensions of a foreign loan are slowly subsiding, in view of the tremendous influences being brought to bear upon the Government, in opposition to it. We quote gold at 13¢.

**COTTON** has been held a little less firmly, though without quotable change in prices, the impression beginning to prevail that the stock in the South is considerably larger than earlier estimates figured it. We quote middling at 44¢ 46 cents.

Hogs were somewhat scarcer and higher towards the middle of the week, and considerable sales were effected at \$9 to \$9 75 per gross.

**FLOUR**—The market has been more animated, but prices have undergone no quotable change. Considerable sales for Southern account have been effected at last weeks quotations.

**WHEAT** continues dull and quotations remain at last weeks figures.

**CORN** is in demand with light stocks in the market. We quote it at 65 and 60 cents on arrival, and \$5 and \$8 cents in store.

**GROCERIES.**—A fair business has been done by jobbers last week's quotations.

**PROVISIONS.**—The market has been active, and firms firmly maintained. We quote mess pork at \$30; prime mess at \$27; hams \$24@25; clear sides 20¢; shoulders 15¢; dried beef 20¢@21¢; green hams 18¢; bulk sides 17¢@18¢; bulk shoulders 13¢@14¢; green shoulders 10@10¢.

**WHISKEY** has fully maintained the advance of last week, and the demand has been unusually active. We quote raw at \$2 25@28; and old at 2 15¢@25.

**TOBACCO** remains steady at last week's quotations, with an advancing tendency.

Sales of the week foot up as follows:

Sales.	Rejec'tns.
Pickett warehouse.....	48
Ninth street warehouse....	11
Boone warehouse.....	8
Louisville [no sale].....	—
	35
	5

Notwithstanding the sales were small, the advance of Saturday was well sustained.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16th.

The general market presented an animated and busines-like aspect to-day. The weather, which was yesterday exceedingly unpropitious for business, changed during the night, and to-day has been as favorable as could be desired.

### TOBACCO MARKET.

The breaks to-day amounted to 132 bbls., including 5 bbls. of factory trash at \$1.50@4.80, with rejections on 14 bbls., as follows:

Sales.	Rejec'tns.
Pickett warehouse.....	47
Ninth street warehouse....	9
Boone warehouse.....	27
Louisville warehouse.....	20
	—
	133
	14
	5

The market was active, and prices firm and well maintained.

The following gives the full range of bids and rejections, viz:

14 bbls. at \$4@5.90; 15 at \$6@8.85; 7 at \$7.10@7.90; 9 at \$8@8.65; Cat \$9.10@9.75; 6 at \$10@10.50; 8 dt 11@11.75; 6 at \$12@12.75; 9 at \$13@13.75; 4 at \$14@14.75; 8 at \$15@15.75; 6 at \$16@16.50; 4 at \$17@17.75; 4 at \$18@18.75; 3 at \$19@19.75; 2 at \$20@20; 2 at \$21.75; 1 at 23; 1 at 24@25; 1 at \$25@25.

Rejections.—14 bbls. at \$6.50; 5 at \$8.50; 1 at \$7.90; 1 at \$8.10; 2 at \$9.60; 2 at \$10@10.50; 2 at \$11@11.75; 2 at \$12@12.75; 2 at \$13@13.75; 1 at \$14@14.75; 2 at \$15@15.75; 1 at \$16@16.50; 1 at \$17@17.75; 1 at \$18@18.75; 1 at \$19@19.75; 1 at \$20@20; 2 at \$21.75; 1 at \$23; 1 at \$24@25; 1 at \$25@25; and old at 2 15@25.

**FLOUR**—The market is more animated than for some time past. The local demand continues active, as also the demand for Southern account. We note sales to-day of about 1,200 bbls.

**Wheat**—There is nothing of importance doing in wheat and quotations are nominal. We quote new crop at \$1@1.75 old white wheat, prime article, at \$2.15@2.25; old red at \$1.80@2.00.

**CORN** is in active request, with light stocks in the market. We quote it at 65 and 60 cents on arrival, and \$5 and \$8 cents in store.

**GROCERIES.**—A fair business has been done by jobbers last week's quotations.

**PROVISIONS.**—The market has been active, and firms firmly maintained. We quote mess pork at \$30; prime mess at \$27; hams \$24@25; clear sides 20¢; shoulders 15¢; dried beef 20¢@21¢; green hams 18¢; bulk sides 17¢@18¢; bulk shoulders 13¢@14¢; green shoulders 10@10¢.

**WHISKEY** has fully maintained the advance of last week, and the demand has been unusually active. We quote raw at \$2 25@28; and old at 2 15@25.

**TOBACCO** remains steady at last week's quotations, with an advancing tendency.

Sales of the week foot up as follows:

Sales.	Rejec'tns.
Pickett.....	20
Ninth Street.....	188
Boone.....	73
Louisville.....	109
Total.....	733

We quote—

Com. lugs.	Heavy	Good lugs.	Good
\$5.50@6.00	\$6.00@6.10	\$6.00@6.10	\$6.00@6.10
\$5.50@7.75	\$7.75@8.00	\$7.75@8.00	\$7.75@8.00
\$8.00@12.00	\$12.00@12.25	\$12.00@12.25	\$12.00@12.25
\$13.00@16.00	\$16.00@18.00	\$16.00@18.00	\$16.00@18.00
\$18.00@22.00	\$22.00@24.00	\$22.00@24.00	\$22.00@24.00
\$20.00@30.00	\$30.00@35.00	\$30.00@35.00	\$30.00@35.00
\$25.00@40.00	\$40.00@42.00	\$40.00@42.00	\$40.00@42.00

**DRY GOODS.**—A fair business has been done at last week's quotations, no quo-table variations in prices has occurred.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—The market is more active, but without variation in prices.

**NATIONAL BANKS IN KENTUCKY.**—We append a list of the national banks established in Kentucky with the location and capital of each:

First National, of Louisville.....	\$200,000
Planters' National of Louisville.....	300,000
Second National, of Louisville.....	200,000
City National, of Louisville.....	200,000
City National, of Lexington.....	200,000
First National, of Covington.....	400,000
National Bank of Lancaster.....	100,000
Farmers' National, of Richmond.....	150,000
National Bank of Standard.....	100,000
Clark County, National, of Winchester.....	50,000

Number of banks, 11—Capital \$2,000,000.

**Report of the Louisville Market.**

For the Week Ending Friday, Jan. 12th, 1866.

[Compiled from the most authentic sources for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

SATURDAY, Jan. 13th.

**Flour**—The market is without animation. We quote superfine at \$7@7.50; plain extra, \$8.50@9.00; extra family \$10.50@10.75; Pearl, \$7.50@7.75; 11, Clay and similar brands \$9.50@9.75; Woodlawn \$11@11.25; fancy brands \$11.25@12; Broadway Mills XX at \$7.50, XXX at \$8.75; Anchor \$10.50, Buckwheat \$7.50@10.00.

**Wheat**—The market is flat. We quote new crop at \$1.35@1.75 old white wheat, prime article, at \$2.15@2.25; old red at \$1.80@2.00.

**Corn**—We quote at \$5@60c on arrival, and at \$6@68c from store, including bags, and 80¢ in the ear.

**Country Produce.**—We quote green apples at \$5@8¢, according to quality; dried apples at 9@11¢; dried peaches, halves 15@17¢; quarters 13@15¢; pears 25@28¢; beans 22@25¢; onions 22@25¢; potato 35@39¢; 75¢; chokes, 31@33¢; Laguiva 32@35¢ Java 45@50¢; N. O. molasses at \$1@1.10; Eastern syrup 85¢@1.35¢ and \$1.00@1.15.

**Groceries.**—The market is flat with little offering, which we quote nominal at 75@80¢.

**Hogs**—The market is almost bare of hogs, there being only about 200 in pens offering to day. Prices range from \$9.50@9.75 gross. F. Lewis killed to day 550 head, which makes the number killed around the Falls this season 81,202 head. Dealers are paying from \$10 to \$10.50 for dressed hogs.

**Groceries.**—The market is quiet, with fair transactions. We note sales to day of 30 bags Rio coffee at 15@16¢; 4 lbs. N. O. sugar at 15¢; hard sugar at 19@21¢; Porto Rico sugar at 14@16¢; granulated sugar 19@20¢; powdered sugar 19@21¢; Cuba sugar at 14@15¢; Porto Rico sugar at 15@17¢; yellow do inferior to choice, 15@18¢; extra C. sugar 19@20¢; coffee sugar 18@19¢; coffee, fair, 20@21¢; prime, 30@32¢; chokes, 31@33¢; Laguiva 32@35¢ Java 45@50¢; N. O. molasses at \$1@1.10; Eastern syrup 85¢@1.35¢ and \$1.00@1.15.

**Boots and Shoes.**—The market is more active, but without variation in prices.

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City National, of Louisville.....	200,000
City National, of Lexington.....	200,000
First National, of Covington.....	400,000
National Bank of Lancaster.....	100,000
Farmers' National, of Richmond.....	150,000
National Bank of Standard.....	100,000

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**C**

## Clothing.

CHAS. C. JONES.

PRES. H. TAPP.

JONES & TAPP,  
WHOLESALE  
CLOTHIERS,  
NO. 200,  
MAIN STREET,  
Louisville, Ky.

SCOTT, DAVIDSON  
& CO.,

Manufacturers

AND JOBBERS

OF

OTHING

AND

UNG GOODS,

Main sts.,

KY.

ark, N. J.

**BIG**  
**REDUCTION!**  
—  
WHOLESALE  
Millinery Goods,  
CLOAKS,  
AND  
FANCY GOODS

Until January 1st, we will continue to sell our stock of Goods as cheap as any house in the trade, and from the bottom of any bill of \$2,000 we will

Deduct 20 per cent.

T

From any bill of \$1,000, we will  
Deduct 10 per cent.

From any bill of \$500, we will

Deduct 5 per cent.

I

And from any bill averaging more or less than either of the above amounts, we will make a

Corresponding Discount.

S

The majority of all our stock is STAPLE, FRESH, EXCELLENT VALUE, degradable for any season of the year, and

A Good Investment

For any one wishing to make good use of their surplus capital.

&

We have an excellent variety of Cloaks of the

Latest Designs,

From the cheapest material to the richest velvet. They are all of our own manufacture, and are as good value as can be found anywhere.

C

Our stock of

RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, HEAD-NETS, CLOAK-ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Are in every other variety we can supply for this market, and the price of these articles, which are the best evidence of style and value. One principle reason why we offer these extra inducements, is that we are going to move to another store next month, in the other, and greatest room, that we NEED THE MONEY.

I

We advised our customers on the 10th last, that we had receipts made out in full of their accounts with us, and requested them to send us for them—just as we expected, they have faithfully commended doing so, and from the present appearance of things, we have every reason to hope that they will all be sent for during the present month, and our treasury well replenished for the Spring trade.

OTIS & CO.

Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly supplied with very novel in their line, as it appears in that market.

They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what they do not have in their own stock.

Louisville, Nov. 25—47

## Millinery.

## Fancy Goods and Notions

R. BROWN & Co.  
IMPORTERS  
AND  
Wholesale Dealers  
IN

Hosiery,  
Gloves,  
Laces,  
EMBROIDERIES  
AND  
FANCY GOODS,

NO. 199 MAIN Street,  
(OLD NO. 528.)  
Between Fifth and Sixth,  
(UP STAIRS.)

W. M. HAYNES. W. G. NEEL. D. T. MC'CAMBELL.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.

(Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HOSIERY!**  
GLOVES,  
NOTIONS,  
FANCY GOODS,  
&c., &c.

No. 241 Main St.,  
NEARLY OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL.  
Dec 16—y

H. R. HAYS. R. E. CROSS. S. H. BULLES.

**HAYS, CROSS & CO.,**  
Successors to PORTER & FAIRFAX,  
Wholesale Dealers in & Importers of

**Notions,**  
Hosiery,  
Gloves,  
FANCY GOODS,  
&c. &c.

No. 190 MAIN STREET,  
SOUTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. S. BUCKNER,  
IMPORTER  
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS,**  
FANCY HARDBWARE,  
Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts,  
&c., &c.

New No. 182 Main Street,  
BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Dec. 30—1v

## Agricultural.

**BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY,**

SUCCESSORS TO  
J. G. Dodge & Co. and Brinly, Dodge & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

**BRINLY'S PATENT**  
**PLOWS,**  
CULTIVATORS, IMPLEMENTS

THE KENTUCKY WASHER  
AND WRINGER,  
GOODRICH'S PATENT SORGHUM EVAPORATOR,

AND

J. G. Dodge's Kentucky  
**STOCK BELLS,**  
DEALERS IN

Hardware, Farm Implements, &c.

Agents for Louis' Oil Stone Works, Forsyth's  
Scales, Warehouse Trucks, &c., Huron Grindstones, Alum Patent Fire and Gaslight Proof  
Screens, Cowling' Pumps, the Diamond and Straw  
Clock, the Town Clock, Gas, Tin  
best Reapers, Mowers, Cider Mills, Sugar  
Mills, etc., etc.

112 WEST MAIN, BET. THIRD & FOURTH STREETS,  
(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PLOW),

Louisville, Ky.

## Agricultural.

**AVERY'S PLOWS!**

AT

FACTORY PRICES.

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of  
the above PLOWS, POINTS and CASTINGS,

for sale at Factory Prices.

SHERMAN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

## IMPLEMENT.

STEEL PLOWS (variety).

CORN SHELLERS (Hand & Power).

CUTTING BOXES " "

CULTIVATORS.

COTTON SCRAPERS.

HARROWS.

WHEELBARROWS, &c.

All at lowest factory prices.

SHERMAN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

## SEEDS.

3,000 bushels CLOVER SEED.

3,000 " TIMOTHY SEED.

5,000 " ORCHARD GRASSSEED.

5,000 " BLUE GRASS SEED.

2,000 " RED TOP SEED.

2,000 " HUNGARIAN SEED.

2,000 " MILLET SEED.

All of the best quality, purchased from first

hands, for sale at very lowest market prices.

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

We have an Extensive Assortment of the  
above Crop of 1865. Purchasers can rely on  
getting a Pure Article.

SHERMAN & CO.,

MAIN STREET, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 6-3m

**PITKIN, WIARD & CO.**

Louisville, Ky.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND  
are offering to purchasers, both wholesale and re-  
tail, at the very lowest cash prices—

## Grass Seeds.

5000 bushels Red Clover,

3000 bushels Timothy,

3000 bushels Blue Grass,

3000 bushels Orchard Grass,

3000 bushels Red Top or Herds

Grass,

1000 bushels Hungarian,

1000 bushels Millet,

1000 bushels Hemp Seed.

## Garden Seeds.

We have a large stock of gen-

uine Garden Seeds, growth of

1865, which we are offering in

bulk or neatly put up in papers,

at low prices.

We have also a large stock

of Landreth's Garden Seeds, which

we are selling at regular prices.

Send for a Catalogue.

## IMPLEMENT.

WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORT-

MEN OF Implements in store, enclosed nearly

every thing required for cultivating the soil. We have

been engaged in selling Farm Implements and Machinery

for the last 15 years, and buyers can always rely on get-

ting those which have proved themselves the most suc-

cessful after the most thorough trials.

Our stock consists in part of the following:

B. F. Avery's Cast Iron Plows,

Indianapolis Steel Plows, Cincinnati

Steel Plows, Cast Steel Plows, Cotton

Scrapers, Harrows, Cultivators, Rid-

ing Cultivators.

Cummings' Cutting Box, Sand-

ford's Cutting Box, Flour City Cutting

Box, Rochester Cutting Box,

Virginia Corn Sheller, Box or

Western Sheller, Hominy Mills, Cot-

ton Gins,

Portable Drag Saws (the best), &c.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

## LIME, CEMENT, &amp;c.

We offer the following at the lowest cash prices:

1000 lbs Cement, 5000 lbs. White

Lime, 1000 lbs. Calcined Plaster,

500 lbs. White Sand.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS.

J. A. KRACK & CO.,

GLASS MANUFACTURES,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

VIALS, BOTTLES, DRAILINGS, JARS,

GUMBLIES, GOURDS, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS AND TRIMMINGS.

Salerooms on Main above 4th St., N. Side.

Factories cor. Clay and Franklin Sts.</p

Commission.

**United States Bonded**

**WAREHOUSE.**

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO

GENERAL

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

157 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton & Flax Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and Candle Manufactories; Malt, Hops & Barley; Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of all kinds of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS & PRODUCE

We make liberal advances on consignments, and fill orders promptly.

**GEO. W. WICKS**

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

**TOBACCO & COTTON**

**FACTOR,**

AND DEALER IN

**BAGGING AND ROPE,**

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Dry Goods.**

W. J. TAPP,  
of Florence, Ala.  
THOS. J. TAPP,  
late of Chamberlin & Tapp.

E. W. KENNEDY,  
of Florence, Ala.  
Ed. P. WALSH,  
of Kentucky.

**TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,**

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

**DRY GOODS,**

**NOTIONS, &c.**

265 WEST (old No. 712) MAIN ST.

Between Seventh and Eighth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Thos. Anderson, W. L. McCampbell,  
Jno. W. Armstrong, Jno. A. Orr.

**ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL**

& CO.,

**IMPORTERS**

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

**DRY GOODS,**

Old No. 518, New No. 187

MAIN ST. NORTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 16-3m.

D. B. LEIGHT. R. F. COOKE. L. PORCH.

**D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,**

**DRY GOODS**

**MERCHANTS,**

North West Corner 7th & Main Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-1y.

**Dry Goods.**

R. BAMBERGER, N. BLOOM,  
New York. L. BAMBERGER, } Louisville.

**BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN**

AND

**DOMESTIC**

**DRY GOODS,**

193 Main St. north side,

(OLD NO. 524.)

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

T. SLEVIN, E. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN.

**T. & R. Slevin & Cain,**

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**

**DRY GOODS.**

Old No. 606 Main Street, New No. 217

Main Street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

NOW RECEIVING, LARGE SUPPLIES

OF SEASONABLE

**FANCY & STAPLE**

**Goods,**

To which we invite the attention of

the Trade.

J. A. CARTER. J. G. CARTER.

**CARTER & BROTHER,**

JOBBERS IN

Staple and Fancy

**DRY GOODS,**

AND

**NOTIONS.**

Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

J. M. ROBINSON, G. T. SUPFIELD. B. F. KARNER.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

**DRY GOODS!**

Notions, &c.

No. 185 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS.**

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 450.)

MAIN STREET,

North Side, between Fourth and Fifth,

E. ULLMAN, B. HENF, J. P. BAMBERGER. } Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 2-1y.

**Railroads.**

**Louisville and Nashville**

**RAILROAD.**

**IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.**

**Reduction of Rates.**

**ON AND AFTER THIS DATE AND**

**until further notice, the following rates will be charged on freight between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., per 100 lbs.**

**1st Class. 2d Class. 3d Class. 4th Class. Grain.**

**.55c. .45c. .35c. .30c. .27c.**

**REDUCED RATES PER CAR LOAD.**

**Pig, Railroad, and Scrap Iron, Hay, Salt, Cement, and**

**Plaster, \$35 per Car Load.**

**Liv. Stock, Dressed Lumber, Agricultural Implements, New Furniture, and Machinery, \$15 per Car Load.**

**Freight classified according to the reduced classification of the regular freight tariff of this Company, dated December 1, 1865, and received and transported, subject to the rules and conditions of the same.**

**ALFRED ALSTINE, General Superintendent.**

**Louisville, Ky., Dec. 26, 1865.**

**Groceries.**

**A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

AND

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

**143 MAIN STREET**

Between Fourth and Fifth,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

**SUNDRIES.**

**100 BAGS RIO COFFEE;**

**25 lbs. Cuba and P. R. Sugar;**

**50 lbs. Ex. C. do. do.**

**250 lbs. Cane and Gran. do.**

**20 cases Eggs, Assorted;**

**250 packages Butter;**

**30 boxes Codfish;**

**100 packages Syrup.**

For sale by

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER.

INDIGO, MADDER, ALUM, EPSOM

SALT, COPPERAS, EXT. LOGWOOD, PEPPER, SPICE, WOOD-

EN WARE, BROOMS, TEA, TOBACCO, GLASS, CORDAGE, TWINE,

PAPER, BLACKING, BRUSHES, PEPPER SAUCE, CATSUP, GROUND

SPICES. For sale by

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER.

Nov. 25-ly

**GEO. W. MORRIS,**

**WHOLESALE**

**GROCER,**

AND

**DEALER IN**

**Music.**

**D. P. FAULDS'**

**SOUTHERN**

**MUSIC**

**HOUSE,**

**70 MAIN STREET,**

**BET. SECOND & THIRD.**

**SOUTHERN AGENTS FOR**

**Steinway & Son,**

**Chickering & Son, and**

**Ernest Gabler**

**AND OTHER FIRST CLASS**

**PIANO FORTES**

**S. D. & H. W. Smith's AMERICAN ORGANS,**

**for Churches, Sunday Schools and Parlors,**

**and Martin's Celebrated GUITARS.**

**Dealers and other purchasers supplied with the best**

**Italian Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Cello Strings, and**

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description.**

**I have always in hand the largest and best stock of**

**Music and Musical Works in the South and West.**

## Business Directory.

**Agricultural Warehouses.**  
PITKIN, WARD & CO.,  
96 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th, south side.  
J. D. BONDURANT & CO., 105 Main St., bet. 2d and 4th, north side.  
BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, 112 Main St., bet. 3d and 4th.  
SHERMAN & CO., Main bet. 6th and 7th sts.

**Auction & Commission.**  
THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Main bet. 5th and 6th sts.

**Architects.**  
RADSHAW & BRO., 64 Main bet. 3d & 4th.

STANCLIFF & VOGDES, Hamilton block, cor. Main and 6th sts.

**Boots and Shoes.**  
INGALLS & CO., 165 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.

JATT & ALLEN, 154 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

LOW & WHITNEY, 140 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

L. WARREN & CO., 10 Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.

ISHY, WHITE & COCHRAN, 214 W. Main st., next to cor. 6th.

L. C. BUXTAUM & CO., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

CLIFF, OWEN & CO., 139 north side st.

**Baker Makers.**  
PEARCE, Main bet. 11th and 12th.

MITCHELL, bet. 12th and 13th, south side.

**Barber.**  
W. H. KIRKHOUSE, 11th Main st., 102 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.

**Blacksmiths.**  
G. A. McGRATH, 75, 3d, S. BAUMANN, Main, bet. 6th and 7th.

**Boat Builders.**  
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., n. w. cor. Main and 3d.

**Butchers.**  
NAUTS & REAMER, 217 W. Main.

**Candy.**  
LAMP, OIL, &c.

B. EVARTS, 129 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.

G. MONTGOMERY & CO., 133 Main bet. 4th and 5th.

**Clothing.**  
R. A. ROBINSON & CO., 105 Main bet. 4th and 5th.

**Clothing.**  
H. E. FETTER & CHAUDOIN, 108 Main, bet. 5th and 6th sts.

J. C. DOHONEY & CO., 255 Main.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO., 218 Main.

THOMPSON & EDLEEN, 189 Main bet. 5th & 6th.

W. P. OSBORN, 72 Main, bet. 2d and 3d.

H. E. SCH & FLEXNER, n. w. cor. Main and 5th.

J. CHANDOOR & CO., 189 Main bet. 5th & 6th, n. w. cor. Main, up stairs.

**Clothing & Cutlery.**  
T. T. MITCHELL, 11th Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.

**Clothing.**  
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., n. w. cor. Main and 3d.

**Clothing.**  
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